

WOMAN CURED BOY OF ECZEMA

Eczema Caused Abscesses Now Entirely Cured by Resinol.

Who can tell the terrible suffering of this poor boy until his mother finally discovered Resinol? Taken from school because of his sad plight, he was in misery greater, probably, than words can describe. Read what his mother says:

"My boy had Eczema in such a form that it caused abscesses on his head. I was compelled to take him from school. After using your soap and ointment for three weeks he was entirely cured. I will always keep both in my home."

"MRS. FLORENCE GRIFFIN, 228 Winton street, Philadelphia, Pa."

If Resinol can do this in one case it can do it in all cases of skin disease. We have thousands of testimonials telling of wonderful cures. Resinol Ointment is prescribed by physicians for every skin irritation, including cuts, sores, scalds and burns, and is a remedy for boils, carbuncles, felonies, piles, eczema, barber's itch, tetter, shingles, psoriasis, eruptions of poison ivy and other skin troubles. Gives immediate relief, and should be on hand ready for immediate use. It is put up in screw-top opal containers selling at fifty cents and a dollar.

Resinol Soap, made of the same ingredients, represents the highest art in soap-making. It is refreshing and soothing and should be used by every one for the toilet and bath. It is especially adapted to the skin of infants. Prevents many of the skin troubles and there is nothing quite so good for shampooing and the cleaning of the scalp. The ointment and soap are for sale by all druggists. Sample sent free if you will mention Department No. 61, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

LITTLE TALK DID THE WORK

Pastor, of Course, Had Only Good of Congregation at Heart, but He Got Monetary Results.

At the end of the first six months of his pastorate, Rev. Amos Johnson had learned the ways of his flock so thoroughly that he knew exactly how to deal with them. One Sunday the collection was deplorably slender. The next week Mr. Johnson made a short and telling speech at the close of his sermon.

"I don't want any man to give more than his share, brethren," he said gently, bending toward the congregation, "but we must all give according as the Lord has blessed and favored us, and according to what we rightly have."

"I say rightly have, brethren," he went on, after a short pause, "because we don't want any tainted money in the box. Squize James told me that he'd missed some chickens this week. Now if any of my poor benighted brethren has fallen by the way in connection with those chickens, let him stay his hand from the box when it comes to him."

"Brother Leroy, will you pass the box while I watch the signs and see if there's anyone in the congregation that needs me to wrangle in prayer for him?"—Youth's Companion.

Curative Treatment.
In his reading lesson Bobby had come to the word "punishment," and it was too long and hard for him. After puzzling a while he asked the teacher what the word was.

"You ought not to let that puzzle you, Bobby," she answered. "What does your mother give you when you have been an unusually naughty boy?" "Whisker oil!" he exclaimed, sure that he had guessed it.—Youth's Companion.

To Be Pleasant In the Morning

Have some Post Toasties

with cream for breakfast.

The rest of the day will take care of itself.

Post Toasties are thin bits of White Indian Corn—cooked and toasted until deliciously crisp and appetizing.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers

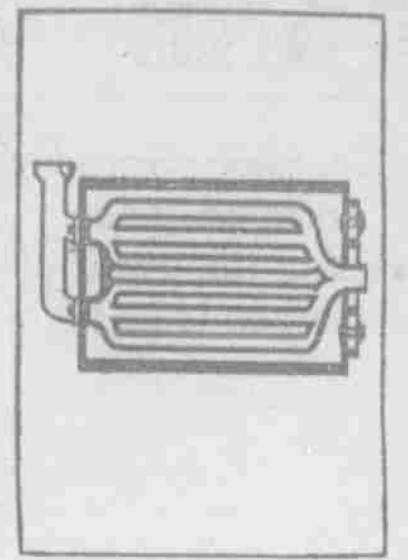
Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

HEATER FOR AN AUTOMOBILE

Series of Pipes, Arranged Like a Griddle, Keeps Car Warm by Distributing Exhaust.

By installing the heating apparatus invented by an Ohio man a motorist may now keep his car warm in winter as it is cool in summer. A series of pipes, like a griddle, is positioned under the body of the car, preferably horizontally. These form a radiator which reaches to every corner of the seating portion of the



Automobile Heater.

vehicle and distributes the heat thoroughly. This radiator is connected with the exhaust pipe of the engine and the exhaust of heated air that would otherwise pass out the back window is put to good use keeping the occupants of the car cozy warm in the colder days of automobilism. Any motorist knows how hot his muffler grows from the accumulation of exhaust that is held in that receptacle for a while to prevent too noisy an escape. He can easily understand, then, how nicely that same amount of heat would keep the temperature up in his car.

INVALID'S CHAIR IS USEFUL

Designed by New York Man With View of Carrying It Up and Down Stairs—Lighter Than Others.

Most invalids' chairs are of a cumbersome type and when the occupant is to be transported up and down stairs he and the chair must be carried separately. A New York man has designed a chair which is not only much lighter than the average, but has appliances to assist in moving it up and down stairs. The front legs of this chair are equipped with castors and the short back legs are mounted on wheels. The back rises into two curved handles and a pair of supplemental handles are pivoted to the rear legs. Ordinarily these supplemental handles are fastened in a vertical position, but when the invalid is to be taken from one floor to another they are let down in a horizontal position and held firm-



Invalid's Chair.

ly there by catches on the front legs of the chair. This provides supporting means at both back and front and greatly facilitates the transportation of the chair.

New Flying Machine.

A Scotch inventor is building a flying machine weighing about six tons, designed to carry 20 or 30 passengers. It will cost about \$25,000. In shape it resembles a bird and embodies the rotary theory of flight. Each wing will be a large gyroscope, revolving horizontally, like inverted basins. It is claimed that the rotary wings will enable the machine to travel in any kind of weather and by its own power raise itself vertically from the ground. Aviators and experts, however, express considerable doubt as to the success of the machine, and question whether one weighing so much can lift itself from the ground or prove a decided success in other ways.

Glass Auto Car.

An auto car has been designed in France, the top and sides of which are constructed of heavy plate glass. It is meant to follow and observe balloons and aeroplanes in their flights.

WHY SUN CHANGES IN SIZE

Varied Opinions Are Due to Fact That There Is Nothing With Which to Compare It.

Ask ten people how large the sun looks to them when it is in mid-heaven, and you will get ten different opinions of its size, which range from a silver dollar to a cart wheel. The varied opinions are due to the fact that there is nothing with which to compare it when looked at by itself. Before any accurate estimate of its size can be made, we must have some known object with which to compare it.

Thus, when the sun is on the horizon and appears to be close to houses, trees and hills, it looks large. To some it seems as large as a house or tree. Moreover, there are more persons who will agree that it appears to be a certain fixed size under this condition than will agree when it is viewed at the zenith. The diversity of opinion in the latter case results from the inability of the eye to "size up" an isolated object.

This has been proved by Prof. E. C. Landis, by projecting a narrow beam of light on a perfectly black, nonreflecting screen so placed that the observer could see nothing but the beam of light, and had no way of judging its distance from the screen. The observations of several persons under these conditions revealed the fact that there was no certainty about the length of the beam, the apparent length being estimated all the way from a few inches to several feet.

This being the case when the sun is in mid-heaven, how can its size be reduced to some uniform standard?

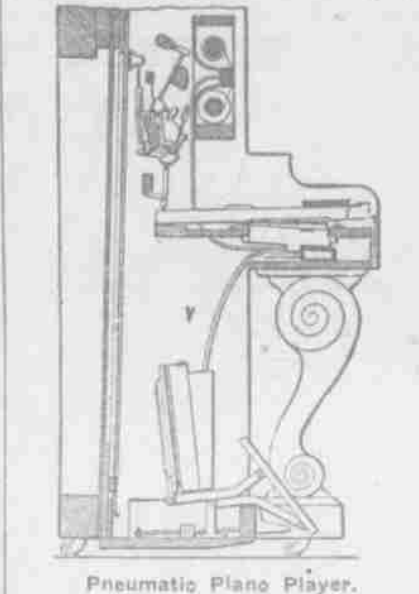
The most logical answer is found by representing it as a circle located at a fixed distance from the eye.

PIANO PLAYER IS PNEUMATIC

One Object of Invention Is to Provide Device Which Will Be Strong and Durable in Its Action.

In referring to an invention recently patented by William G. MacArthur of New York, the Scientific American says:

This invention relates to an improved piano-player, an accompan-



Pneumatic Piano Player.

ing illustration of which shows it is a vertical section through a piano with the attachment thereon. An object of the invention is to provide a device which will be inexpensive to manufacture, strong, durable and both quick and positive in its action. A further object is the provision of a piano playing attachment in which the pneumatic portion of operating mechanism is attached directly to the keys, whereby a great saving in space and more positive and sensitive movement is obtained.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Most of the great men of the world have had blue eyes.

The Japanese process of dwarfing a pine tree lasts about ten years.

Norway has the lowest death rate in Europe. England comes next.

The livers of one hundred codfish are needed to produce a gallon of oil. Sound travels through the air at the rate of about thirteen miles a minute.

Disappearing landing wheels, which fold up within the chassis, feature a new aeroplane.

The coin called yen in Japan is 50 cents in our money, 100 yen being equivalent to \$20.

Practically all forms of carbon can be converted into graphite by heating to high temperatures.

There was an observatory for the study of the stars at Alexandria, in Egypt, in the year 300 B. C.

The invention of magnifying glasses is ascribed to one Alhazan, an Arabian, in the year 1050 of our era.

Before the day of steel for writing purpose, "noland" was importing more than 25,000,000 quills each year for pens.

The oldest map of the heavens, containing 1,400 stars, was made in China in 600 B. C., and is in the National library, at Paris.

The total number of patents issued to all countries which thus protect their inventors from the earliest time to the year 1909, was 2,999,423.

Providing a cork jacket, which keeps his wearer upright in the water, with a propeller driven by two cranks, a New Yorker has invented a device which is a variation from most styles of swimming machines.

CARVING THE TURKEY

SHARP KNIFE NECESSARY TO SKILLFUL PERFORMANCE.

Then If You Have a Large Platter and Follow These Instructions the Bird Will Be Neatly Separated.

Some are born carvers, some—after painful effort—achieve carving, and some—unfortunate few—have carving thrust upon them. In order to become skillful in the art, it is of the first importance to have a sharp knife.

Daniel Webster, so the story goes, once undertook to carve the turkey at an old-fashioned New England Thanksgiving dinner. The knife was dull as the traditional hoe, and the bird proved refractory, giving the great man more trouble than one of his celebrated campaign speeches. Finally, after an especially desperate effort to cut through the hide of the troublesome fowl, the knife slipped, and the bird turned a complete somersault and landed in the lap of a lady who sat next the famous man. But even after this effort Mr. Webster never turned a hair.

"Madam, I'll trouble you for that turkey," said he, and went at the struggle again with might and main.

But we are not all born with the aplomb of the great orator, so it is as well to take the precaution to have the knife sharp.

The turkey should always be served on a platter large enough to hold the different joints as they are carved. It should be placed on the table with the breast to the left of the carver, who commences operations by first getting a firm grip on the fowl by sticking the carving fork deep down through the upper part of the breast bone.

Now, holding the fork securely in the left hand, take the knife in the right and remove the legs and the second joint together by passing the knife around the joint next the body. Then take off the wings in the same manner, and disjoint them, cutting through the ligaments.

Before carving more from the turkey it is well to separate the leg and cut it into two pieces. After this the breast of the turkey can be carved in thin, delicate slices, with the knife held flat against the breastbone and faced away from the carver. Then the point of the knife can be inserted under the wishbone, and it can be lifted, pressed backward and removed.

Good carvers now turn the turkey slightly, and without removing the carving knife, cut the shoulder blades from the under side of the carcass. Each "helping" should contain a piece of both white and dark meat and a generous spoonful of dressing.

Deviled Eggs à l'Anglaise.

Six eggs, half a cupful of cream, two tablespoonfuls of butter, the yolks of two eggs, one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of chutney or tomato catsup, a tablespoonful of minced ham and two tablespoonfuls of chopped pickle. Fry the eggs in the butter and when done lift them out carefully with a butter cake lifter, trim them around the edges with a sharp knife and arrange them on a hot dish. Pour over them a sauce made as follows: Into a stew pan put half a cup of cream, a tablespoonful of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Bring to a boil, then add the yolks of the eggs, mustard and chutney. Stir over the fire until the sauce thickens, but it must not boil. At the last minute add the ham and chow-chow to the sauce. Pour over the eggs and serve very hot, garnishing the dish with triangular crusts of fried bread.

Bread Fritters.

Cut some stale bread into slices one-quarter of an inch thick. Shape into squares about one and one-half inches. Beat the yolks of two eggs in a basin; add half pint of milk and an ounce of sugar. Mix well and soak the bread in this for ten minutes. Fry the pieces of bread in very hot fat until they are a golden brown. Mix together a little powdered sugar and cinnamon and as soon as the fritters are done toss them about in this. Serve very hot.

Cover Jams and Jellies.

One of the best ways of covering jams and jellies so that they will keep well is to cover the jars as soon as they are filled. Have the papers cut steady and the white of an egg slightly beaten, brush the papers with the white of the egg and tie down quickly. The heat of the jam destroys all germs that might cause it to mould and dries the egg so quickly that it is hermetically sealed.

Raisin Puffs.

Two eggs, one-half cup of butter or part lard or drippings, one tablespoon of sugar, one cup milk, one cup raisins chopped, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of soda. Put into buttered cups and steam half an hour. Serve with whipped cream, whipped not too stiff. This makes eight puffs.

Veal Cutlets.

Fry browned slices of pork. Take up, add two spoonfuls of lard. Have ready thin slices of veal, dip them in egg and then in cracker crumbs and fry also brown, season before dipping with pepper and salt. Serve with the pork with mashed potatoes and vegetables. The fat from beef, pork and poultry for shortening and frying.

POULTRY

KEEPING CHICKENS IN COLD

Inexperienced Poultry Raisers Make Mistake in Furnishing Quarters That Are Too Warm.

One of the mistakes made by nearly all the inexperienced poultry raisers is in keeping the chickens too warm in winter. They cannot bring themselves to believe that the hen is so warmly clad that it can live in the open like a quail, partridge, prairie chicken and other wild fowl.

No one would think of furnishing warm quarters for the sparrow or the wild pigeon. Feathers are non-conductors and as comfortable as furs. They are so thickly placed on the chicken that the cold cannot get through nor can the body heat get out. The only shelter that a chicken really needs is from wet and from drafts.

A chicken that is insured to cold weather is not so apt to get sick. Many coops are open in front, only curtains of burlap or some other cheap material being provided to protect the chicken from stormy weather.

GEESSE ARE MORE PROFITABLE

Give Them Good Pasture and About One-Half the Care and Worry That the Turkeys Receive.

If you have got tired of running all over the neighborhood hunting your turkeys try geese. Get a good pair of



Toulouse Goose.

pure-bred Toulouse, or if you prefer white ones the Embdens are all right, but not quite as large. Give them a good grassy pasture and about one-half the care and worry you would give turkeys and you will have more money at the end of the year.

Cheap Insect Powder.

An excellent insect powder may be made by following the formula given below: Take three parts of gasoline and add one part of crude carbolic acid. Mix these together and add gradually, stirring constantly, enough plaster of paris to take up all the moisture. Stir so thoroughly that the liquid will be uniformly distributed through the plaster. This mixture, when dry, will be a pinkish brown powder, having a carbolic odor. For lice or mites on fowls, thoroughly dust and work the powder through the feathers. On about the third day give a second dusting. This will rid the birds of all insects.

POULTRY NOTES

Don't sell cracked or very small eggs.

Grit and oyster shells should not be forgotten.

You can gain two or three cents a dozen by shipping your own eggs.

A fifty hen house is the best breeding place for lice and mites.

If you want eggs in winter we must breed from hens that lay in winter.

The idea that water is necessary to any one who cares to raise ducks is a mistake.

In dry season, keep netting over the egg basket, as fly-specked eggs are not favored.

Stale bread thoroughly dried and rolled into fine crumbs is excellent chicken food.

It is time for questions about getting fowls to come down out of trees and roost in houses.

Careless and indifferent systems of feeding are often the cause of poor milk yields and small profits.

It is absurd to expect pullets to lay during the early winter when they were not hatched until June or July.

Eggs during the hot weather should be removed from the nests at once and placed in the coolest spot in the house.

There should be provided plenty of fresh clean water to drink, preferably water from which the chill has been taken off.

Cabbage heads or mangels make an acceptable green feed for them to pick up, also apple and potato parings are much relished.

In summer time all eggs marketed should be infertile. Such a condition can only exist after the males have been removed from the flocks.

Many beginners make the mistake of not specializing in some way—in eggs, for example, or in pure-bred stock. There is no reason why the two should not be combined.

CANADA'S CENSUS

A THIRTY-TWO PER CENT INCREASE IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

That Canada has come rapidly to the front in the past ten years is amply shown in the results of the census recently made public. The population of the Dominion is now placed at 7,081,849, which with outlying points to be heard from, may bring it up to 7½ millions as compared with 5,271,315 in 1901. Though these figures are large, they do not present a total as large as was expected but they do show a greater increase of percentage in population for the decade than any similar increase in the United States. The highest percentage ever reached by the Republic was 24½; the percentage of increase in Canada for the decade is 32½. Thus it will be seen that the provinces west of the lakes, with the great broad fertile acres ready for the sowing and immediate reaping of grain and the Valleys of British Columbia capable of producing fruit with which to supply its neighboring provinces east of the mountains, have attracted numbers, which has exceeded the most optimistic of the expectations of ten years ago.

Upon the prairies of the ten years ago there was but a sparse scattering of people; but today, no matter in which way you go, take any direction, and you find homes and farms and good ones too, occupied by the very best class of people in good sized settlements with plenty of room for five or six times as many more. The population of Alberta is set down at 373,918, as compared with 73,022 in 1901; Saskatchewan 453,508 as compared with 91,270 in 1901; Manitoba's 454,691 compares well with its 255,311 in 1901; and so does that of British Columbia—352,768 as against 178,657 in 1901; but in a territory as large as this a population of 1,643,000 is little more than discernible in point of numbers. The work through it has been great. Look at the towns that have been built up; its cities, Winnipeg with 125,000; Vancouver with upwards of 100,000; Calgary with 43,000; Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon; Lethbridge; Medicine Hat, Moosejaw, splendid cities—none better anywhere, well maintained and equipped. These have come with existence and been built as they have been built by reason of the splendid agricultural country by which they are surrounded. The population is scarcely discernible. A population ten or twelve times that shown by the recent census could be easily maintained in even greater wealth than that which maintains the present numbers. There is certainly a wonderful future for Western Canada and that which goes to the development of the west will enrich the last. This is the growing time in Canada and what has been done in the past ten years is but a beginning. The next decade will show a far greater advancement. In the meantime Canada is bidding welcome the progressive and industrious citizen. The invitation is a standing one. At the forthcoming land exposition in Chicago, Canada will have one of the best exhibits of farm products that has ever been made and it will be well worth while inspecting it and getting information from those who may be in charge.

At the Dance.

"Ah say, Miss Mandy, am you" program full?"

"Lardie, no, Mr. Lumley. It takes me an' a san'wich an' two olives to fill mah program."



Cement Talk No. 11

There are countless uses for **UNIVERSAL Portland Cement** about the place. For the cellar, **concrete** is water-proof, rat-proof and everlasting. **Concrete** is the best material for sidewalks, steps, foundations, well curbs, posts, troughs, water tanks, barn floors and cisterns. It will pay you to build of **concrete**. It lasts forever. It is fireproof, sanitary and cheap in the long run. Use **UNIVERSAL Portland Cement**—it makes the best **concrete**.

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